APRIL 11, 1766. THE No 777.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

AN *ex poſt facto* queſtion, ſoon expected to be adviſedly diſcuſſed, is whether the Mother Country has a right of impoſing local taxes on all her American colonies. The precedent fact is ſuppoſed to have been miniſterially pre-reſolved, and influentially eſtabliſhed. This neceſſary previous queſtion, as to the right, remains ſtill to be put; and it is hoped the wiſdom and equity of both Houſes will not ſuffer it to be craftily ſlurred over, and much leſs precipitately carried, as it were, by a *coup de main*.

The proper arguments, ſtripped of all political refinements and expediences, muſt turn on the conſideration of two principal points, viz. the conſtitutional power of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the aforementioned fact, and the actual exertions of Royal prerogative in the point of right; under which it is admitted that the colonies lay claim to, and avow, their reſpective legiſlative privileges.

Engliſh liberty is a propriety attached to the individuals of the community, founded on the original frame or conſtitution of our government, and might be defined, *The primitive right that every freeholder had of conſenting to thoſe laws by which the community was to be obliged.* Time, and a change of circumſtances, extended this circle of comprehenſion, and made every ſubject, in ſome reſpect or other, a member of the legiſlature. His conſent, at firſt perſonally denoted, was afterwards allowed to be given by a proxy, or repreſentative; uſage and conveniency transformed that indulgence into a right; and a general preſence in Parliament being only judicially ſuppoſed, is thus rendered ſomething more than a legal fiction: Hence the maxim prevailed, *That every one was a party to all acts of Parliament.* This privilege of becoming a party to the laws, or being in effect his own Governour, was, as it were, the conſideration or price of individual ſubjection; and from the expreſs, or implied exerciſe of it, the duty of our legal obedience is inferred. But an Engliſhman in America has no means of being preſent or repreſented in the Britiſh Legiſlature, *quaſi* a coloniſt: Where then is to be found his conſent to Parliamentary acts operative there? And by what conſtruction can he be ſaid to give his voice? Being thus in neither ſenſe a party, as wanting the fundamental privilege abovementioned, and not having been ſubjected to any obligation of this kind by original patent or charter; but on the contrary, an expreſs power being thereby granted to the colonies of enacting their own laws, provided the ſame be not repugnant to thoſe of Great Britain. It is hard to conceive from what conſtitutional principle applicable to a colony, not a conquered country, his obedience to our ſtatute law can be deduced; I ſay to ſtatute law, or a mere act of Parliament independent of any auxiliary juriſdiction derived from the blended exertion of prerogative, in caſes of the legal repugnancy, which *in terminis* are excepted by their ſaid charters, and wherein prerogative, ſingly or conjunctively with both Houſes, has, and may acknowledgedly interpoſe, purſuantly to the ſame. This obedience would certainly be, with reſpect to him, a naked duty, an *ex parte* obligation obtruded upon him, which is repugnant to the nature of all legal ties, and deſtructive of that principle wherein Engliſh liberty eſſentially conſiſts. But further, were the Engliſh Americans not only to be bound there, by the Acts of Britiſh Parliament, in all caſes, but alſo by thoſe of their own Aſſemblies, here would be a ſubjection within a ſubjection, which might ſubordinate their actions to alternate contrarieties and croſs penalties, a duplicity of juriſdiction over the ſame objects, and equally, in the firſt inſtance, unknown to the law, a ſuperfetation in the legiſlative ſyſtem, which ſeems monſtrous and unnatural. The delegation, therefore, of a legiſlative power to the colonies, muſt, one would think, from its neceſſary efficacy, be conſidered not only as unconcurrent with, but as excluſive of, all Parliamentary participation in the proper ſubjects of their legiſlation; that is to ſay, in caſes not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain. And in all ſuch caſes, may not the maxim be fitly applied, *Deſignatis unius eſt excluſis alterius, expreſſum facit ceſſare tacitum.* That ſuch a queſtion ſhould be occaſioned at this time of day ſeems altogether ſurpriſing, after our very Parliaments have taken occaſional notices of, and impliedly confirmed, the acts of the American Aſſemblies, in local levies and aſſeſſments; and the Adminiſtration itſelf having had frequent recourſes to them for ſupplies in ſuch preſſing ſeaſons, when, if the Mother Country had a right of impoſing taxes, the importance of the occaſion would have worthily becomed her to have done ſo, and on the ſuppoſition of that right ſhould have done it, for the ſake of certainty and deſpatch.

But it has been aſſerted, with more juſtice and conſiſtency, that the King's ſcepter is the inſtrument of power over the colonies, and prerogative the rule by which their obedience muſt be regulated. In this caſe, however, have not the Royal charters been granted, eſtabliſhing a conſtitution, and delegating to them the beforementioned qualified power of legiſlation; to which the Crown, moreover, for the neceſſary proviſion and maintenance of their government, has frequently referred itſelf, as to an eſſential principal concurring party, thereby recogniſing that veſted right in the colonies, the eſtabliſhment whereof itſelf had originally preſcribed and chartered? Moreover, is not the King a perpetual conſtituent branch of their legiſlatures, repreſentedly preſent in every Aſſembly, and an actual party to all their laws? And this being the caſe, prerogative muſt indeed be owned to have herein tempered its operations agreeable to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and to have thus generouſly bound and limited itſelf; nor could it well have happened otherwiſe, for if, as has been ſaid, the common law followed the ſubject to America, it is preſumed that prerogative could have only acted there conſiſtently with, and in conformity to it. Further, with particular reſpect to the point in queſtion, numerous are the inſtances of money levies and aſſeſſments enacted by the American Aſſemblies that have travelled through occaſional examinations of the ſeveral Boards and Cognizances here, and nevertheleſs been confirmed, or received the Royal approbation; and no inſtance, that I can find, has occurred, where any ſuch act has been diſallowed, merely on account of its particular tendency, or of thoſe Legiſlatures having exerciſed a power which did not appertain to them. And the Royal confirmation of the actual exerciſe of this power proceeded no doubt from a reſpect to, and conſideration of, the ſtatute *de tallegio non concedendo*, or the prohibition of impoſing any taxes or aids without the univerſal conſent on common law and ancient Engliſh liberty, which it ſeems the colonies do conceive themſelves entitled to, as their birthright; that birthright by which they are themſelves tied in intereſt to the Mother Country, and bound to a corollative loyalty, which thus requires not any military force to be ſecured or vindicated. So that this queſtion of a ſubſiſting right to impoſe economical taxes on the colonies, let it be applied to the Britiſh Parliament independently, as before noticed, or to the Royal prerogative, excluſive of the American Aſſemblies, in both caſes, it would ſeem, as matters are circumſtanced, it would be a loſt point. On the other hand, ſhould this right, ſo delegated to the colonies, be now conſidered by any afterthought as a reverſible errour, be it remembered that at firſt it was ſo delegated by ſolemn acts of government; that it proved the means of their vaſt increaſe and cultivation; and, by conſequence of thoſe immenſe profits and advantages which have thence accrued to us, that it is ſanctified by ſucceſſive uſage, grounded upon a generous reliance on Engliſh faith and compact, and that uſage ratified by repeated authoratative acquieſcence; and laſtly, that any violation of their conſtitutions, by what means ſoever executed, might unhinge the principles of their natural and civil attachments to the Mother Country, thereby opening to our foreign enemies a direct paſſage into our *palladium* itſelf.

Nor, this privilege being left them, let it be thought that the colonies will of courſe be independent; no, numerous are the reſiduary ties which the Crown and Parliament have upon them: The navigation act, by which they are directly excluded from all foreign markets; the power of laying duties on their exports tranſmitted to Britain; the right of port entry and clearance; the command of their caſtles, fortifications, and militia; the appointment of their ſeveral officers, civil as well as military; the executive power of government, the right of convening, proroguing, and diſſolving their Aſſemblies; the Governour's negative to any bill; the determination of appeals from their courts of judicature; and, as a clincher, the abſolute juriſdiction of annulling their acts, when their beforementioned legiſlative power appears to have been exceeded. This is a general ſketch of the nature of that ſupremacy which, with ſome partial exceptions, the Mother Country has retained over her colonies. By it, it will appear how little has been left them; and, were that little now to be taken away, how ſoon, at the beſt, they might probably be deſerted. To conclude, were it not for this privilege, the condition of our Americans would be worſe than that of our other Engliſh ſubjects; a condition that would argue the moſt intemperate folly and preverſeneſs to reduce them to, a folly and perverſeneſs which muſt not be imputed to the policy of the Engliſh nation.

ROME, *January* 4.

THE Chevalier de St. George, Edward Francis, who died here the firſt inſtant, married on the 28th of May 1719, at Bologne, the Princeſs Maria Clementina, daughter of James Louis Sobieſki, Prince of Poland, by which marriage he left two ſons, namely, Prince Charles Edward Louis, born December 31, 1720, and Prince Henry Benoit, born March 6, 1725, raiſed to the purple in 1747, under the title of Cardinal York.

As the Carnival is very ſhort this year, the Pope had permitted the opening of the theatres on the 2d of this month; but the death of the Pretender hath occaſioned his Holineſs to forbid the repreſentation of all ſhows until next week.

Jan. 6. As the Carnival is very ſhort this year, the Pope had given permiſſion for the theatres to be opened on the 2d of this month; but the death of the Pretender has occaſioned his Holineſs to defer the repreſentation of all publick ſhows and diverſions until the week after the funeral of that Prince, whoſe corpſe is to be interred with great pomp in the cathedral of St. Peter. Great preparations are ſtill making for the reception of Prince Edward.

Jan. 8. The Chevalier de St. George, who has reſided near 50 years in this capital, and for near ſix years has been confined by illneſs to his apartments, died in the night between the 1ſt and 2d of this month, aged 77 years, ſix months, and 20 days. His remains, after lying in ſtate for five days, were carried, on the 6th, to the church of the Holy Apoſtles; and yeſterday the funeral ceremony was performed, in the preſence of the Sacred College. Cardinal Albani officiated in his pontificalia, at the *Requiem*, which was performed by the muſicians from the Apoſtolick palace. The Pope intended to have aſſiſted, but was prevented by the coldneſs of the weather. In the afternoon the remains were carried to St. Peter's, attended by moſt of the religious communities; and this morning the obſequies were again performed, and the body depoſited in a vault, where it is to continue until the intended place of interment is ready.

COPENHAGEN, *Jan.* 14. Our late ſovereign the King of Denmark, Frederick V. after having laboured ſome months under a dropſical diſorder, expired this morning, between one and two o'clock, at the palace of Chriſtianſbourg, in the 43d year of his age, and the 20th of his reign.

About eleven this melancholy event was formally made known at Court, and notified, as uſual, from the balcony of the palace, by Baron Bernſtorff, as Firſt Miniſter of the State; who, at the ſame time, declared the acceſſion of Chriſtian VII. to the thrones of Denmark and Norway. The young King was pleaſed to ſhow himſelf to the people from the balcony, and was immediately afterwards proclaimed through the city by the Heralds.

His Majeſty, after having confirmed all the chief Miniſters, and other officers, in their former poſts, is gone out of town to Frederickſberg, intending to remain there ſome time, in retirement. In the mean time the gates are ſhut, and the city militia have taken the guard of them, and of all the other poſts here, until the regular troops ſhall have ſworn fidelity to their new ſovereign.

Jan. 18. The King has iſſued an ordinance directing the mourning for his late Majeſty to continue a whole year, and the bells of all the churches in the two kingdoms, and in the dutchies of Holſtein and Sleſwig, to toll for ſix weeks, from ten in the morning until noon, and from four to ſix in the afternoon.

LONDON, *January* 20.

The humble addreſs of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Wedneſday the 15th of January, 1766.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return our hearty and moſt unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs and condeſcenſion in ordering to be immediately laid before us all the materials of information which may ſerve to direct our proceedings upon the very important objects which your Majeſty has propoſed to our conſideration.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our ſatisfaction in your Majeſty's parental care and vigilance in loſing no time to iſſue the neceſſary orders for exerting the ſeveral powers of Government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and the ſupport of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions, we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to aſſert and ſupport your Majeſty's dignity and honour, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; and will take

into conſideration the moſt proper methods to provide for the reſtoration of the tranquillity of thoſe colonies, which has been diſturbed by ſuch violent and dangerous commotions.

We congratulate your Majeſty that the ſtate of tranquillity, ſo happily ſubſiſting in Europe, leaves us at leiſure to attend to the mutual commercial concerns of your kingdoms and colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with you on the loſs your Majeſty, and your Royal Family, has ſuſtained, by the premature death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William; whoſe amiable qualities, and early attainments, afforded ſo pleaſing a proſpect of happineſs to your Majeſty, and of advantage to your kingdoms.

Our deliberations will, we truſt, be conducted with that prudence and temper which your Majeſty ſo graciouſly recommends. You will find, Sir, that our ſentiments correſpond with your Majeſty's gracious intentions towards all your ſubjects; and that all things which may tend to re-eſtabliſh tranquillity and order, and to cement the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh dominions in a cloſe connexion and conſtitutional dependence, ſhall be the firſt objects of our attention; that ſuch a firm authority may be eſtabliſhed, and ſuch a general ſatisfaction diffuſed over every part of your extenſive empire, as ought to diſtinguiſh the government of ſo wiſe, ſo juſt, and ſo beneficent a Prince.

The humble addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful Commons, which your Majeſty ſhows in the early communication your Majeſty has been pleaſed to order of the neceſſary informations relative to the diſturbances in America. Your reliance on the wiſdom and duty of your Parliament in a matter of ſo great importance, and the attention ſhown by your Majeſty in referring to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majeſty's Royal authority, the rights of your Parliament, and the happineſs of your ſubjects, are at once objects of our higheſt admiration and gratitude.

It is our duty, as it ſhall be our care, to imitate that temper and equanimity which appear in your Majeſty's conduct, by mixing with our zeal for the honour of your Majeſty's government, and with our juſt regard for the dignity and authority of Parliament, the utmoſt attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and the tendereſt concern for the united intereſts of all your Majeſty's people.

It is with inexpreſſible grief we are again called upon to condole with your Majeſty on the death of another Prince of your Royal Family, whoſe amiable diſpoſition, and whoſe early virtues in the firſt dawn of life, while they ſhow him worthy of the illuſtrious race he ſprung from, muſt now double our regret for his untimely loſs.

The general ſtate of peace and tranquillity ſo happily reigning in all parts of Europe muſt give the greateſt ſatisfaction to every one who has any concern for the true intereſt of this country, or who feels for the general happineſs of mankind.

Our aſſiſtance ſhall not be wanting to aid your Majeſty with our advice, and to ſtrengthen your authority for the continuation of that harmony ſo happily preſerved by the wiſdom of your Majeſty's Councils, and the influence of your mild auſpicious government.

We aſſure your Majeſty that we ſhall, with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, grant your Majeſty the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year, having the firmeſt reliance on the promiſe your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to make of ſeeing them duly applied, with that economy which your own wiſdom will direct, and which the circumſtances of this country ſo ſtrongly demand.

The unanimity and deſpatch which your Majeſty is pleaſed to recommend, we ſhall, from motives both of duty and inclination, endeavour to make the rule of our proceedings; being ſenſible that nothing can more immediately tend to add weight to the deliberations of Parliament, or efficacy to their reſolutions.

And as the conſtant tenour of your Majeſty's conduct ſhows that the happineſs and proſperity of your people are the ſole objects of your concern, we ſhould be equally wanting in duty to our ſovereign, and care for our own honour, did we a moment neglect our part in promoting all ſuch wiſe and ſalutary meaſures as may tend to reflect dignity on your Majeſty's government, and fix the welfare of your people on the moſt ſolid foundation.

Jan 23. It muſt give every lover of his country the higheſt ſatisfaction when he is informed that our rulers have taken the caſe of the poor, and the extravagance of proviſions, under their conſideration, and have ordered a ſtop to be put to the exportation of all ſorts of grain, allowed proviſions, tallow, &c. to be imported from Ireland. oats to be imported from the continent, and Indian corn to be imported from North America, duty free.

Letters from Turin adviſe that his Sardinian Majeſty will this ſummer have a fleet of 32 ſhips of war and gallies, on complete equipment for naval ſervice in the Mediterranean.

By an Engliſh Gentleman, arrived this week from Belleiſle, it is confirmed that the French are uſing extraordinary diligence in repairing the fortifications of Baſque Road, St. Cas, the river Vilaine, and along the coaſts of Bretagne, &c.

We are credibly informed an entire ſtop will ſoon be put to the buying and ſelling of all publick offices under the Crown.

Doctor Smollet lies dangerouſly ill at Bath.

A letter from the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire ſays that in the ſeveral pariſhes of that Riding upwards of 500,000 men, women, and children, depend for ſupport on the different branches of the woollen manufactures; that very little corn, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, is raiſed within that circle, but is chiefly brought from diſtant parts of the country, as well as from Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Derbyſhire, Cheſhire, &c. that for ſome time paſt all the neceſſaries of life have been exceeding dear; that trade in general is now very dull; ſome branches are almoſt ruined; many of the manufacturers are entirely out of employment; others have not half work; it is much to be feared the conſequences will be dreadful.

When the city of London lately preſented the freedom of their reſpectable corporation to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, one of his attendants, and Aid de Camp, politely told the Lord Mayor, and the other Gentlemen of the committee who went up with the gold box, that they had done more than the whole French army were ever capable of performing, they having made his Highneſs change countenance.

It having been obſerved at Vienna that an inordinate deſire of becoming rich led many people to engage in ſeveral enterpriſes of different natures at the ſame time, and thereby to run in debt, and very often ruin themſelves, by wading out of their depth, an ordinance is juſt publiſhed there, forbidding all tradeſmen and mechanicks from quitting their proper buſineſſes, which ought to employ their whole care and attention.

We are told that a certain celebrated ſpeech on a late act is now printing in great numbers, in order to be tranſmitted to the Weſtward.

We are informed that a plan is now ſettled between our Court and that of Verſailles relative to the future regulation of the Newfoundland fiſhery, on ſuch a footing as it is hoped will prevent future differences.

Jan. 31. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe that his late Daniſh Majeſty, Frederick V. hath left behind him a treaſure of above 35 millions of rixdollars in ready ſpecie, and an immenſe value in jewels.

Several Engliſh Captains who had been in ſlavery at Tetuan are arrived at Gibraltar, reſtored by the laſt treaty between his Britannick Majeſty and the Emperour of Morocco.

The late Lord Foley died poſſeſſed of near 25,000 l. in India bonds, and immenſe ſums in the publick funds, and a real eſtate of upwards of 20,000 l. per annum.

Feb. 1. By a private letter from Copenhagen we hear that about an hour before his Majeſty's deceaſe he called the Prince Royal, his ſucceſſour, cloſe to his bed ſide, and taking him by the hand, addreſſed him to the following purport: "My dear ſon, you will ſoon be the King of a flouriſhing people; but remember that to be a great monarch, it is abſolutely neceſſary to be a good man. Have juſtice and mercy, therefore, conſtantly before your eyes, and above all things reflect that you were born for the welfare of your country, and not your country created for your mere emolument. In ſhort, keep to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by; and whenever you iſſue an order as a ſovereign, examine how far you would be willing to obey ſuch an order, had you been but a ſubject yourſelf.

We are told that moſt of the jewels belonging to the Chevalier de St. George, who lately died at Rome (particularly thoſe belonging to the Sobieſki family) are bequeathed by him to the Cardinal, his ſecond ſon.

It is a remarkable circumſtance, though we are ſorry to obſerve it is much to the diſadvantage of London (which, according to Maitland, has about one third more inhabitants than Paris) that by the laſt yearly bill, publiſhed this week in the papers, Paris has 3000 more births, and 5000 fewer deaths than London. The frequent complaints of the decreaſe of population in England, occaſioned by the decreaſe of the marriage of the poor, ſince the laſt Marriage Act, will, it is hoped, be conſidered.

We are credibly informed that the Gentlemen of the Law intend very ſoon to eſtabliſh a ſociety for the benefit of their widows, upon the plan lately publiſhed for that purpoſe; and it is ſaid that this eſtabliſhment will be made under the ſanction of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages in that profeſſion.

Feb 4. Friday the Houſe of Peers ſat until near ten at night, and the Commons until after eleven.

One of the great queſtions relative to America, viz. Whether the Britiſh Parliament have a right to lay taxes on the colonies, it is ſaid, will be determined the beginning of this week.

But the other great queſtion, viz. Whether the Stamp Act ſhall be repealed, it is ſaid, will not be determined for ſome time, at leaſt not for ſome weeks.

It is now ſaid the Prince Stadtholder will be eſpouſed to a Princeſs of England, ſome time next ſummer.

By a Gentleman who lately had much converſation with Mr. Wilkes, we are informed that he continues in good health, and in poſſeſſion of his uſual vivacity. He ſpeaks very indifferently of ———; that they have ungratefully neglected him; a treatment which, he ſays, he did not expect, and which, from them at leaſt, he thinks he did not deſerve. It has been the common practice of thoſe men who form themſelves into parties, with no other view but to obtain the emoluments of office, to neglect thoſe who, by running all riſks in their cauſe, have thereby been the principal inſtruments of their ſucceſs.

As the Hereditary Prince of Denmark has ſucceeded to the Crown, it is thought that his intended journey to this kingdom will be ſet aſide, and that the marriage ceremony will be performed in Denmark, as in the caſe of the late King, who eſpouſed her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa of England.

There was no levee, nor any publick buſineſs tranſacted yeſterday at St. James's, on account of his Majeſty not going abroad, though we are aſſured he is much better.

Yeſterday there were very full Houſes of both Lords and Commons, who ſat late.

It is confidently ſaid that Earl Temple and Mr. George Grenville will both ſhortly be appointed to high poſts in the Adminiſtration.

It was yeſterday reported that the Earl of Loudoun would ſoon be appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſadour to the Court of Portugal.

NEW-YORK, *March* 20.

Extracts of ſundry letters from London, *by the packet.*

Letter the 1ſt, dated January 16, 1766.

"I wrote on Saturday, to acquaint you our new Miniſtry were friends to America, and that I hope for no leſs than a total repeal of the oppreſſive acts, which ſince have become more evident by the debates of the Houſe on Tueſday, when Mr. Pitt appeared openly in your favour, and gave ſuch reaſons (not only for a repeal, but aſſerted your privileges as Engliſhmen, backed with ſuch arguments) as ſilenced all oppoſition. I am witneſs to the good diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, as I am choſen agent on this occaſion for one of the colonies."

Letter 2d. January 16.

"Few imagined Mr. Pitt would have been at the Houſe, but I have the pleaſure to write you that he was, and made a moſt excellent ſpeech in favour of the colonies. He denied that they were repreſented in Parliament; ſaid it was unconſtitutional to lay internal taxes upon them; that as to the legal part of the act, he ſhould reſerve himſelf to anſwer ſuch Gentlemen as were of the Law, at their next debate on that ſubject; that he was of opinion that the colonies ought to have as extended a trade as we could poſſibly give them; in ſhort, he never made a ſpeech equal to this. It has given great ſpirit to the American cauſe, and will, I doubt not, confirm many Members who tottered in their opinion.

"Mr. Grenville was very warm againſt the colonies, and is for enforcing the act. Yeſterday I attended the Houſe again. A motion had been made that all advices to the Adminiſtration, from the Governours and others, ſhould be laid before the Houſe; and they were accordingly laid on the table. Then a motion was made that they ſhould be printed: This occaſioned many ſpeeches, deſiring that the names of the Governours and others might not be printed, nor the places from whence dated; for that ſuch perſons would fall under the reſentment of the Americans, and perhaps their lives and properties might be endangered: That ſome Governours were dependent on the people for their ſalaries, which they might be deprived of for giving ſuch advice here; for it ſeems ſome of them have wrote very ſevere letters againſt the colonies. Mr. Grenville, Nugent, and ſeveral others, oppoſed the ſuppreſſion of any names, and were for having the whole printed, ſaying that this kingdom was able, and would defend ſuch Governours, and others, for being loyal ſubjects, and doing their duty among a people who were in open rebellion. This word, rebellion, was uſed by ſeveral others. It was at laſt reſolved that the ſaid letters and advices from America ſhould be printed, leaving out ſuch parts as might lead to a diſcovery of the perſons who wrote them. To-morrow the North American merchants petition will be preſented. Mr. N. and I are ordered to attend the Committee. Many other petitions are come to town; that of Leeds and Halifax will be preſented by L. G. Sackville, but I believe no more will be ſaid or done than to put down a day to conſider them. The 28th current is ſet down for American affairs; then I think the American remonſtrance will be delivered. I ſhall conſtantly attend the Houſe. There are 7 or 8 perſons among us who do not ſign our petition, among which number I am, as we perhaps ſhall be called to the bar of the Houſe to be examined, when we had better not be petitioners.

"I have the honour of many letters from the great, as well as frequent conferences with many Members. I have juſt received a letter from, and have been with Col. Barre above an hour. He is our good friend, and an able one, and ſeconds our petition. In ſhort, the merchants trading to America ſpread a great circle, and are now ſupported by Mr. Pitt; which, together with the good diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, has greatly confirmed our hopes to obtain a repeal of the impolitick Stamp Act, and alſo an enlargement of your trade, as well as alterations in the Vice Admiralty Courts. But do not be too much elated; we are not yet certain; we have only reaſon to hope and expect from preſent appearances. I wiſh to God I may be able in my next to adviſe you of the repeal. Every thing material I ſhall from time to time let you know; which, as a lover of your country, will, I doubt not, be agreeable to you.

"When the addreſs to the King on his ſpeech was read, Mr. Harris ſtood up and ſaid that all that part which related to America was in too mild expreſſions; for that they were in open rebellion againſt the ſupreme legiſlative authority of King, Lords, and Commons; but he had not one to ſecond him, and therefore the addreſs paſſed, *Nem. Con.* &c.

Letter 3d, January 18.

"On Tueſday laſt the Parliament met. Immediately after the King's ſpeech they proceeded upon American affairs, and went further into them than intended, as the debate ought to have been confined to the ſubject of the addreſs. Mr. Pitt came to the Houſe, and has declared firmly for the repeal of the Stamp Act, upon principle. He concludes that the Parliament have only a right to impoſe taxes in their repreſentative capacity, not in their legiſlative capacity, and proves it by the Lords and King having no pretence to grant monies. Therefore, as the Americans are not repreſented (which in my opinion he proved likewiſe, for I was in the Houſe) they certainly cannot be taxed by the Parliament of England; though they (the Parliament) have, in all other reſpects, a full ſovereignty over America. However, the affair is put off for a full conſideration of the Houſe until Wedneſday ſe'nnight, for which purpoſe a call of the Houſe is on Tueſday ſe'nnight. My opinion is now more confirmed of an abſolute repeal; and ſince before the Houſe met, I had a full two hours converſation with Lord———— upon the ſubject, and clearly ſaw how inclined the Adminiſtration were to repeal it."

Monday laſt, being the day of St. Patrick, tuteſar ſaint of Ireland, was uſhered in at the dawn with fifes and drums, which produced a very agreeable harmony before the doors of many Gentlemen of that nation, and others.

Many of them aſſembled, and ſpent a joyous, though orderly evening, at the houſe of Mr. Bardin in this city, where the following healths were drank, viz.

1. The King, and Royal Houſe of Hanover.
2. The Governour and Council of the province.
3. The glorious memory of King William. &c.
4. The memory of the late Duke of Cumberland.
5. The day, and proſperity to Ireland.
6. Succeſs to the Sons of Liberty in America; may they never want money, intereſt, nor courage to maintain their juſt rights.
7. Mr. Pitt.
8. General Conway.
9. May the enemies of America be branded with infamy and diſdain.
10. May the honeſt heart never know diſtreſs.
11. The Proteſtant intereſt.
12. May all acts of Parliament, contrary to the American intereſt, be laid aſide.
13. Succeſs to the American manufactures.
14. May the Sons of Liberty never want roaſt beef and claret.
15. More friends and leſs need.
16. Conqueſt to the lover, and honour to the brave.
17. May we never want courage when we come to the trial.
18. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
19. May the enemies of Ireland never eat the bread, nor drink the whiſky of it, but be tormented with itching, without the benefit of ſcratching.
20. Our noble ſelves.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 27.

In moſt of the letters from London by the packet ſomething is ſaid relating to the Stamp Act; but as the ſubſtance of them is pretty much the ſame, it would be needleſs (if it could be done) to inſert them all. The following extracts are therefore given, which, with what is inſerted under the New York head, it is thought, contain nearly the contents of the whole.

Extract of a letter from London, *January* 10, 1766.

"The Committee of North American merchants have got their petition ready to preſent to Parliament. We hear it will be oppoſed by Grenville and his tools, to the utmoſt of their power; but hope the great pains the Committee have taken to ſupport it will be attended with the deſired ſucceſs, and that we ſhall have it in our power to give you a favourable account by the next opportunity."

Extract of a letter from London, *January* 11.

"I was in the Houſe of Commons when the King's ſpeech was read there, and heard, with much indignation, George Grenville make a long, confuſed, violent, inflammatory ſpeech, highly cenſuring the behaviour of the colonies, in regard to the Stamp Act, calling it downright rebellion, and propoſing to make uſe of very harſh expreſſions towards them, in their anſwer to the ſpeech; but this was over-ruled, as it would appear to be condemning them unheard. Above twenty Members ſpoke, and almoſt all of them ſeemed to be for ſupporting and adhering to their legiſlative authority over the colonies, and their right to impoſe taxes upon them. But how they will act, when the whole affair, with all the circumſtances attending it, is laid before them, I cannot pretend to ſay. I hope they will conſider it coolly, and with the utmoſt impartiality; for no body can at preſent foreſee all the conſequences that may attend their final determination in this truly important matter. Various ſchemes are ſaid to be laid before the Miniſtry to compoſe the difference, but I have not been able to learn any of them that ſeemed to deſerve the leaſt credit, and therefore I will not repeat them. This only I will ſay that I am quite certain the preſent Miniſtry wiſh to do you all poſſible kindneſs, moſt of them having been ſtrongly againſt the act, whilſt it was under deliberation laſt year. And I heartily wiſh that before the Parliament breaks up not only this, but every poſſible difference which hereafter, as things are now circumſtanced, might happen, will be removed, or prevented, and ſuch a plan for an indiſſoluble union laid as muſt give pleaſure to every lover of his country, and which indeed appears every day more and more to be abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent the actual ſeparation of the various branches of this moſt extenſive empire.

Another of the ſame date.

" The aſſiduity of Doctor Franklin, in aſſiſting to obtain a repeal of the Stamp Act, is really aſtoniſhing. He is for ever with one Member of Parliament or another, endeavouring to impreſs them firſt with the importance of the preſent diſpute, then to ſtate the caſe clearly and fully, ſtripping it of every thing foreign to the main point, and laſtly to anſwer objections ariſing from a wrong conception of the matter. To enforce this repeatedly, and with propriety, in the manner he has done for theſe two months, I aſſure you is no eaſy taſk. This is the moſt neceſſary and eſſential ſervice he could poſſibly perform on this occaſion; and ſo effectually hath he done it, and I will venture to ſay he hath thrown ſo much true light upon the ſubject, that if the Legiſlature doth not now give you ample redreſs, it is not for want of the fulleſt and moſt diſtinct information, in reſpect to the real merits of the caſe."

Extract of a letter from London, *January* 16.

" In my laſt I told you the Parliament would meet upon the 14th. After his Majeſty's ſpeech, recommending the ſituation of the colonies to the conſideration of that auguſt Aſſembly, was delivered, the Commons returned to their own Houſe; and, in conſidering of an addreſs to the throne, took occaſion to comment a little upon the purport of the ſpeech. Mr. G--v--lle, with his wonted regard to the colonies, uttered many ſevere things againſt the rebellious Americans, which drew on a reply from Mr. Pitt. The firſt named Gentleman ſpoke near an hour and a half, expatiating largely upon the late riotous proceedings of the coloniſts, and recommending it to the Houſe to make them ſenſible of their dependence upon Great Britain, and ſubjection to any laws ſhe ſhould think proper to impoſe upon them. This was anſwered by the great and immortal Pitt, in a ſpeech, wherein he even exceeded himſelf. Perſuaſion flowed from his tongue, and conviction of the truth of his arguments ſeemed to tread cloſe upon it. He began by declaring that at his coming into the Houſe he did not intend to ſay what he now found himſelf obliged to utter, deſigning to reſerve his opinion until the grand queſtion came to be diſcuſſed on a future day; but that as an opportunity now offered, he was glad of the occaſion of delivering his opinion to the Houſe, eſpecially as his infirm ſtate of health rendered it impoſſible for him to promiſe that he ſhould be able to attend at a future day; that he was happy to demand their attention to what he might offer in favour of an injured and oppreſſed people. He then proceeded to declare that he thought the tax illegal, unjuſt, unfair, and impolitick. Illegal, becauſe the people on whom it was laid could give no aſſent to it, as they were not repreſented in Parliament. Impolitick, to lay burthens upon a people from whom the greateſt advantages are derived to the other Country; and whoſe returns from thence, in the courſe of a few, have amounted, annually, to two millions ſterling; [illegible]vantage not derived from commerce with any other part [illegible]lobe. (He then recapitulated the conduct of the Miniſtry [illegible]rd to America, during ſeveral reigns.) And the loſs of [illegible]ade is to be compenſated, by what? By perhaps fifty thou[illegible] pounds returned annually into the Exchequer, and obtained, poſſibly, by the deſtruction of thouſands of brave men, and good ſubjects. This, ſaid he, is a ſtroke of policy, founded on the ſame grovelling, ſordid motives, which ever diſtinguiſhed that Gentleman's (pointing to G. G.) adminiſtration. He obſerved, in anſwer to the common objection of the colonies contributing towards the expenſe incurred in their defence, that Great Britain had ſurely more in view than a generous motive when ſhe undertook their defence; that ſhe had the ſtrongeſt regard to her own ſafety, in the preſervation and enlargement of her trade and territories.

" It is impoſſible to give you the whole of a diſcourſe which laſted above two hours and a half, in which he ſpared not G. G. The eloquence he diſplayed in behalf of the colonies is amazing; and had the affair been put to the vote, he would ſurely have carried his point. What does not America owe to ſo kind, ſo warm an advocate in her cauſe!

" To-morrow the merchants petitions, and the memorials from the colonies, are expected to be preſented.

" Though America has found ſo able an advocate, yet it is difficult to ſay how this affair will be determined; I mean the right of impoſing taxes. Mr. G. gives it out that he has reſerved his arguments until the 28th inſtant, when the queſtion is to be fully and finally diſcuſſed.

" It will be allowed that the colonies can only be taxed by their own Repreſentatives, how great a happineſs muſt it be eſteemed that they are not repreſented in Parliament, where any number of Repreſentatives they could ſend would only ſubject them to every inconvenience from the inequality of numbers, without obtaining a ſingle advantage?

" The preſs daily gives ſomething new on the ſubject, many of the productions ſlimſey enough. A new ſenſible piece, printed in America, entitled " The propriety of impoſing taxes upon the colonies," dated in Virginia, has juſt made its appearance. Many aſcribe it to Delaney, in Maryland."

Another of the ſame date.

" The Parliament having now been met three days, we conclude the Gentlemen on your ſide will be anxious to hear ſomething with regard to the intereſting ſubject in queſtion, ſo think it incumbent on us to embrace this earlieſt opportunity to mention that it has been brought on the carpet by the Great Commoner, who has expreſſed his ſentiments very favourably for North America; as has alſo that upright Judge, Lord Camden, with ſome other worthy men. Great oppoſition has been made by the partiſans of the late Miniſtry, but we hope will not be ſufficient to over-rule the opinions of ſuch able men. The ſubject is now poſtponed until Tueſday, the 28th inſtant, for a further hearing."

A third of the ſame date.

" No appointment of ſpecial Agents from your, or any other of the provinces, but that of Maſſachuſetts, who have appointed me to that ſervice, appearing, I was determined to uſe your joint petitions to the beſt purpoſes for the colonies advantage, though I ſtood alone in that ſervice. I have therefore, immediately on the receipt of them, put them into the hands of the Miniſtry, and they have had ſo good an effect that your American intereſt bears a very favourable aſpect; for on Tueſday, when the King's ſpeech came under conſideration in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Pitt declared in your favour, not only for repealing the noxious laws, but in aſſerting the very privileges you contend for, which is ſuch an intereſting piece of news I could not anſwer concealing; eſpecially as the Miniſtry are ſo obliging as to detain the packet a few days, that we might have the opportunity, as early as poſſible, to eaſe the ſolicitudes of our friends in America."

Extract of a letter from London, *January* 18.

" Much of my time, of late, has been taken up by attending Committees, &c. upon American affairs, the repeal of the Stamp Act, and regulation of your trade in general.

" Being one of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Members of Parliament, and upon thoſe particularly in the Adminiſtration, I have had frequent opportunities of converſing with them on the ſubject; and being informed, in ſome degree, of their opinion, ſhall, as briefly as I can, communicate it to you, for your information.

" The two Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ſeveral of the Board of Treaſury, appear to be inclined to think favourably of your cauſe, both with reſpect to your excluſive right to internal taxation, and to the liberty you demand for your trade.

" Some, on the contrary, urge ſtrongly the neceſſity of that power being inveſted in the Britiſh Parliament, alleging that your charters are very little different from thoſe of our corporations, and have undergone, in many colonies, frequent changes ſince their being firſt granted. But with reſpect to trade, they think more liberally, purpoſing to give you every liberty therein you can deſire, or with reaſon expect.

" People, in general, have been rather divided in their opinions; by far the greater number, however, in favour of the rights of Parliament. In this ſituation were peoples minds, when on Tueſday laſt, the firſt day of the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Pitt, who at noon arrived from Bath, appeared very unexpectedly in the Houſe.

" The ſeſſion was opened by a ſpeech on the part of the Miniſtry, in which was thrown out an inſinuation only that poſſibly the Houſe might not have the power of internal taxation. This opinion was combated and ſupported by ſeveral of the Members for about two hours, when Mr. Pitt roſe up, and ſaid that the minds of people had been too long kept in ſuſpence; that nothing was more injurious to government than heſitating what ought to be done; that from thence people would naturally infer they were not themſelves fully convinced of the rectitude of their meaſures; and from this he proceeded to explain his own opinion, with his uſual eloquence. It was, in every reſpect, in your favour, which is as much as I need to ſay. Mr. Grenville oppoſed him, but with arms too unequal to make the leaſt impreſſion, [illegible] to his own diſadvantage.

" Yeſterday the Houſe debated again on the ſubject; Mr. Pitt did not attend. The Members appear ſtill much divided, and a very great oppoſition will certainly be made to it. God knows what will be the event; however, I think you will certainly get rid of the Stamp Act.

" Laſt night, being the time appointed by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Trecothick, and another Gentleman, waited upon him, from the general North American Committee, to return him their thanks for what he had ſaid in behalf of their cauſe, and to deſire his future favour and protection; when he received them in the politeſt manner, and aſſured them that, as far as they had reaſon and juſtice on their ſide, he would do all in his power to ſupport them. He then proceeded to aſk them ſeveral queſtions, relating to the general trade of the colonies; on which ſubject, he ſaid, his bad ſtate of health had not allowed him to procure informations, from which he might form a well grounded opinion. He likewiſe inquired the nature of the diſturbances that had happened, and ſaid he was willing to attribute them to an exceſs of zeal in a good cauſe, that of liberty. He deſired they would recommend it to you, particularly, to prevent all riotous proceedings, and that your petitions and memorials be couched in terms expreſſive of that reſpect and gratitude you ſo juſtly owe this country, for liberty civil and religious, and for the protection you have ſo lately, and ſo effectually, experienced. Such, he ſaid, was his advice to you; and he hoped it would have ſome effect, as a probable means of inducing the Houſe to liſten more favourably to your cauſe."

Another of the ſame date.

" The 14th inſtant the Parliament met, and immediately proceeded on the American grievances, when debates ran very high. Our good and worthy patriot, Mr. Pitt, ſpoke in favour of the Americans, and againſt the proceedings of the late Adminiſtration, in burthening them with ſo many taxes, particularly that of the unconſtitutional Stamp Act, for three hours and twenty minutes, and, it is ſaid, as never man ſpoke before, which had ſuch an effect upon the Houſe then, that when it comes to be determined, which is to be on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, we have not the leaſt doubt of the Stamp Act being repealed, with ſome amendments of thoſe relating to ſugar, moloſſes, &c.

" Yeſterday the petition from the Committee of the merchants of this city was preſented, together with others, from Briſtol, Liverpool, Manchester, and many other manufacturing towns, all which were very cordially received by all except Grenville and his tools, who declare they will ſupport the act to the utmoſt of their intereſt and abilities, neither of which are ſuppoſed to be half ſufficient."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 11.

Arrived in York river, from Briſtol, the York, Capt. Walker, in 7 weeks paſſage. By her we have papers to the 15th of February, which contain nothing whereby to judge of the fate of the Stamp Act: But a Gentleman who came paſſenger in ſaid veſſel ſays that news arrived in Briſtol the day he left it (the 16th) that it had paſſed the Houſe of Commons that the act ſhould be repealed, and that the diſpoſition of his Majeſty and his Miniſters was known to be favourable for the colonies; ſo that nothing now prevents this important matter from being ſettled to our ſatisfaction but the determination of the Houſe of Lords, where we have got ſome ſtaunch and able friends. They had begun to look over the charters of the different colonies in America, a work which it was thought would take them up at leaſt 6 weeks, in order to fix for us a conſtitution; which, if equitable, will prevent all uneaſineſs for the future.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, *dated Feb.* 14.

" We are here under great anxiety concerning the fate of the Stamp Act, which has been under the conſideration of the Houſe for this month and upwards; and indeed a cloſe application there has been concerning it, and many warm debates it has occaſioned. Mr. Pitt acquitted himſelf glorioufly in the affair, and has been a great friend to the Americans; he ſtood forth nobly, arguing for a total repeal of the Stamp Act, and an extenſion of trade to North America. Thoſe who had the happineſs to hear him ſpeak thought there could not a man exiſt who diſplayed ſo much parriotiſm as he did. He was ſtrongly oppoſed by the author of that curſed act, G. G——le, and his party. R. N——g——t was the foremoſt in the lead with him, and ſpoke greatly in favour of the Stamp Act, notwithſtanding he well knew how prejudicial it was to the intereſt of his conſtituents; however, he will not repreſent us again. The Houſe of Commons divided upon the legality of impoſing taxes in America, and it was carried by a great majority (as likewiſe in the Houſe of Lords) that the Stamp Act was legal, to all intents and purpoſes. G. G————le moved the Houſe to addreſs his Majeſty to puniſh the principals concerned in oppoſing the Stamp Act's taking place, and to ſend over ſufficient force to enforce the act; but this was carried, by a majority of 140, in the negative. The great aim of G——le and his party is to have the preſent Miniſtry outed, and they ſubſtituted in their places; but his Majeſty ſeems ſtrongly attached to them, and they gather ſtrength daily. By letters yeſterday and to-day from London, there is the greateſt probability of the Stamp Act being repealed; nay, it ſeems beyond doubt. This day there was to be a grand deciſion, and I believe the laſt; and I hope to-morrow to have the pleaſure of hearing, by an expreſs, the confirmation of its being repealed, and every thing put into its proper channel again, and trade once more flouriſh: For of late there has been a total ſtagnation of all buſineſs; thouſands of poor manufacturers at Birmingham, Sheffield, Yorkſhire, &c. &c. have been turned off, and are now ſtarving for want of employ; and what the conſequences will be, unleſs the Stamp Act is repealed, God only knows, as all the orders for goods to be ſent to North America are conditional, and not to be ſent unleſs the act is repealed. They have accepted of the Stamps at Quebec, and I have ſeen a ſtamped bill of lading that came from the Grenades. The merchants in England trading to North America have done all that men could do towards getting the act repealed, and we hope their endeavours will be crowned with ſucceſs."

We learn from Maryland that the Sons of Liberty in that province intend ſending deputies, from every county, to Annapolis, the latter end of this month, to conſider of the moſt proper ſteps to be taken to prevent the execution of the Stamp Act, ſhould it not be repealed.

The Brilliant, Capt. Maynard, from London for Maryland, put into Hampton road the 4th inſtant, in a hard gale of wind, having had a paſſage of 9 weeks and 3 days. On the 14th of March ſhe met with a very ſevere ſtorm at W. N. W. and had the misfortune to ſhip a great ſea, which ſhifted all her ballaſt and goods; and the ſhip lay an hour and a half with five ſtrokes of her main deck under water, which made it neceſſary to cut away her mizzen maſt, to get her before the wind. After this ſhe met with three very hard ſtorms, and was obliged to run before the wind 50 leagues each time.

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FOR her CHARACTER unexceptionable. To ſuch a one the terms offered will be eaſy and agreeable, and no other need give themſelves the trouble of application. The Printer will give directions to whom any inquirer is to apply.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 9, 1766.

THE ſnow YOUNG SAMUEL, *Joſeph Kendall* maſter, burthen about 200 tuns, a good veſſel, and well fitted, now lying at *Norfolk*, is to be let on charter to any part of *Europe* or the *Weſt Indies*, on very reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcribers; who have imported in ſaid veſſel a large aſſortment of *European* GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

N. B. There is a quantity of fine SALT and COALS on board the above ſnow, which will be ſold very cheap, if taken from alongſide the veſſel immediately.

Fearnought

WILL cover MARES at *Newmarket* at eight pounds the ſeaſon, if the money is ſent with the mare, or when ſhe is carried away; or at ten pounds the ſeaſon, if booked. Care will be taken of the mares, as uſual.

JOHN BAYLOR.

To be SOLD, *any time between this and the 5th of* May,

A NEW ſchooner,

51 feet keel, 19 feet beam, 7 feet hold in the clear, with 4 ſtanding ſails, and all other neceſſaries fit for the ſea. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and for the remainder two years credit will be allowed. Apply to me, at *Burwell*'s ferry.

2‖ JOHN BROWN.

APRIL 10, 1766.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *York* county, the 6th inſtant, a bright bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, has a black ſtreak down his back, very ſhort neck, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall be well rewarded. WILLIAM DIGGES, Jun.

IF ROBERT BURROUGH (ſon of *Richard Burrough*, of the city of *London*, bookſeller, who died in the year 1728, or thereabouts) who was a carver, and reſident in the pariſh of *St. Mary's Rotherithe*, *Surry*, in the year 1731 went to live at *Cheynes* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and from thence went beyond the ſeas, as is apprehended, to the iſland of *Jamaica*, or to ſome other part of *America*, be living, or if dead, if any child or children of him be living, and will apply by letter or in perſon to Mr. *Thomas Winchley* in *Eſſex* court, *Middle Temple*, *London*; Mr. *Thomas Weſton*, of *Wallerſcoat*, near *Northwich* in *Cheſhire*; Mr. *Peckance*, Attorney at Law in *Liverpool*; Meſſ. *Campbell* and *Hayes*, of ſaid place, merchants; or to the ſubſcribers in *Norfolk*, *Virginia*; may hear of ſomething to his or their advantage: Or if any perſon or perſons can give an account of the death of the ſaid *Robert Burrough*, with or without iſſue, and will apply as above, it will be a favour done to the family, and their expenſes will be generouſly paid

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

A LIST of LETTERS in the POST OFFICE, Williamsburg,

JOHN Ashbourn, Virginia. John Apperson, Cumberland. James Blair, Williamsburg, Margaret Burwell, King William. Nathaniel Burwell, King William. Carter Braxton, King William. William Bell, Accomack. William Brown, James City. Mary Bexwell, Williamsburg. Clerk of the Secretary's Office, do. Collector and Comptroller, at Accomack. John Couts, Williamsburg. William Coughland, King and Queen. Thomas Claiborne, King William. Matthew Davenport, Williamsburg. Archibald Didop, do. Edward Dodwell, do. Rev. Hancock Dunbar, King and Queen. William Dandridge, New Kent, Bartholomew Dandridge, do. John Foster, King and Queen. George Fisher, Williamsburg. George Gilmer, do. Elizabeth Harper, James City. Roger Gregory, King William. William Hunt, King and Queen. Peter Hack, Accomack. Stephen F. Hoomes, New Kent. Robert Hill, King William. William Jones, James river. Elizabeth Johnson, Southampton. Thruston James, New Kent. Rev. Mr. Jarret, Virginia. James Lusk, James river. Richard Leigh, York river. George Mercer, Williamsburg. Matthew Mattheson, Augusta. William Macon, New Kent. George Martin, King William. William Norvall, James City. Sarah Ober, Northampton. Samuel Pig Peterson, Virginia. Benjamin Pynes, King and Queen. Alexander Pirie, Newcastle. Catharine Power, King William. William Pomphrey, King William. William Rind, Williamsburg. John Richards, King and Queen. Rev. Robert Reade, York river. Thomas Russell, sen. Williamsburg. Elizabeth Reynolds, Williamsburg. Paul Snyder, Virginia. William Small, Williamsburg. Josiah Smith, Virginia. Mr. Temple, King William. Thomas T. Taylor, Virginia. William Walker, James City. Elias Wills, King and Queen.

To be SOLD *at* JOHN GREENHOW's *store*, Williamsburg,

CLOVER, lucern, and rye grass seed, camomile flowers, bark, camphor, vials, gallipots, sundry fresh drugs, sago, mixed sweetmeats, tamarinds, mustard, borax, spelter, emery, polishing powders, oil, stone slips, all sorts of spices, paints, oils, camel hair pencils, Indian ink, ringworm earth, harness buckels, brasses, and bits, desk furniture, bras nails, tea chest furniture and canisters complete, surveyors instruments complete or separate, chapes and tongs for silver buckles, pliers, seine cork and lead, lancets, tooth drawers, nippers, sliding tongs, pin vices, hand and bench vices, large and small cock gaffs, necklaces, crystals, main and pendulum springs, hour and minute hands, magnifiers, green, blue, and crystal convex and concave spectakles, glazers diamonds, saddle trees of all sorts, curled hair, hank wire, vermine and beaver traps, files of all sorts, blacksmiths, saddlers, shoemakers, carpenters, joiners, silversmiths, and bricklayers tools, half gallon case bottles, wide mouth bottles, house bells, coffee mills, toys, fiddles, Roman strings, tin sheats, sifter and search bottoms, sithes and sickles, bird glasses, rum provers, wine by the gallon, cask, or pipe, locks and hinges of all sorts, most kinds of materials for building, window glass of all sizes, cart and chair wheel boxes, all sorts of cast iron, bar iron, chair traces, and many hundred other useful articles.

Run away, last *December*, from the said GREENHOW, an old Negro man named HARRY, by trade a cooper; he did belong to Col. *Mosely* of *Princess Anne*, and lived many years at *Hampton*, where he has children. It is supposed he is either about *Hampton*, *Norfolk*, or *Newtown*. He is a sly thief, few locks or doors will turn him, and is seldom long in a place before he puts his ingenuity in practice. Whoever conveys him to me shall be paid as the law directs. He is outlawed.

WARWICK county, *April* 8, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber, on or about the 10th of *February* last, a *Virginia* born Negro man named GEORGE AMERICA, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years old, of a yellow complexion, is a tolerable good shoemaker, and can do something of the house carpenters work, walks quick and upright, and has a scar on the back of his left hand; had on a cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrugs shirt, and yarn stockings. As the said slave is outlawed, I do hereby offer a reward of 5 l. to any person that will kill and destroy him, and 40 s. if taken alive.

THOMAS WATKINS.

HANOVER, *March* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEE, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the smallpox, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a sour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Comana*; he carried clothes with him which were new last fall, also some other old clothes; he has been used to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to escape. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall have 5 l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 10 l.

GEORGE THOMAS.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a yellow sorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has some saddle spots, a small star with a streak in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock S; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

THOMAS DUDLEY.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber near BLANDFORD, in *August* last, a lusty square made Negro man named WILL COOPER, *Virginia* born, about 33 years of age, remarkably bald, between a black and mulatto colour, has a very smiling countenance, has lost two or three of his fore teeth, chews tobacco, has very ugly round feet that are very remarkable, and a large scar upon one of his arms; he carried with him his suits of cotton and osnabrugs, and a suit of *Virginia* cloth. He is outlawed. As I have not heard any thing of him for some time, I imagine he is gone out of the colony. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3 l. reward, if taken in *Virginia*, and if out thereof 10 l.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

My *English* horse

SILVER EYE

COVERS mares, at my house in HENRICO county, at twenty shillings each cover, three pounds the season, or four pounds to ensure a colt; for ready money, or tobacco. Good pastures for the mares, *gratis*.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

HALLSFIELD, *March* 30, 1766.

Merry Tom

STANDS at my house, and covers mares at a guinea the leap, or 5 l. the season; the mares shall have as good pasturage as I can provide for them, under a good fence, some part of which is sown in oats. Each mare that goes by the season shall have half a barrel of corn given her regularly, morning and evening, *gratis*, provided the money be paid by the 1st of *April* 1767; and all mares whose covering amounts to 5 l. shall have a discount of 10 s. if I have no trouble with the mares, and the money be paid at that time. The horse was bred by Mr. *Parker* of *Newcastle*, is a beautiful bay, prettily marked, and thought by good judges inferiour in shape to none on the continent. He is 14 hands two inches and near a half high, very strong, and active. He was got by Regulus, his dam by Locust, a son of Crab, his grandam by a son of Flying Childers, his great grandam by Old Partner. His performances are: In 1762 he won 300 guineas sweepstakes at *Richmond*, then 4 years old; in 1763 he won 50 l. at *Durham*, and the Noblemen and Gentlemens subscription at *Cupar*, then 5 years old.

4 JOHN BAIRD.

SMITHFIELD, *April* 2, 1766.

INTENDS to leave the colony soon, for *Great Britain*,

HENRY HODSDEN.

For LONDON,

THE ship UNION,

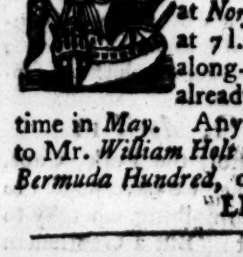
burthen 360 hogsheads, now lying at *Norfolk*, will take in tobacco, on liberty, at 7 l. sterling a tun, or 6 l. if delivered along-side at *Norfolk*; as 280 hogsheads are already engaged, she will certainly sail some time in *May*. Any person inclinable to ship may apply to Mr. *William Holt* in *Williamsburg*, Mr. *John Hylton* at *Bermuda Hundred*, or the subscribers in *Norfolk*.

LEWIS HANSFORD, & Co.

APRIL 3, 1766.

WHEREAS little regard has been paid to my former advertisement, requesting those who are indebted to the store kept by me at *Page*'s, as well as to them kept by Mr. *Alexander Donald* at Major *Boswell*'s and Mr. *Archibald Govan* at *Aylett*'s, to come and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, must again beg that all who have hitherto failed complying will immediately come and do it, as I shall leave the colony in 3 weeks; before which time I hope all persons who have any demands either against any of the above stores, or myself, on private accounts, will make them known, as none will be allowed afterwards by Mr. *Alexander Donald*, who transacts the company's business, or by Mr. *John Johnson*, who will settle my own private affairs, and who has proper authority for the same. All those who now fail in complying with the above may depend on being sued, whenever the law admits.

JOHN M'DOUALL.



STRAYED or STOLEN from *Newcastle*, some time in *December* last, a roan mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, trots high and rough, has great courage, and branded on the near buttock HB in a piece. Whoever contrives the said mare to Mr. *John Jegitts* in *Williamsburg*, or to the subscriber in *Louisa*, shall have 40 s. reward.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a black horse, about 5 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high, is a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder C, with a crow's foot on the top, and on the near buttock T; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

MOSES FUQUA.

THE building of *Gloucester* county court-house is to be let to the lowest bidder on *Tuesday* the 22d day of this instant (*April*) at the place where the court-house stood, when the Justices will be present to agree with the undertaker.

LEWIS BURWELL.

Just imported from London, *and to be sold at the most reasonable rate*,

By NIVINS and WARWICK, at *Shocko*,

A Large and genuine assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are fine Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, India and Russia rhubarb, jalap, Glauber and Epsom salts, camphire, saffron, antimony, saltpetre, borax, calomel, red precipitate, quicksilver, crocus of antimony, Venice treacle and turpentine, gentian, orange peal, juniper berries, camomile flowers, sarsaparilla, China root, aloes, Spanish flies, balsam capivi, lucatelli, Peru, tolu, sulphur, &c. cream of tartar, pearl and French barley, licorice, aquafortis, syrup of ginger, oranges, buckthorn, &c. Florence and palm oil, mercurial and other ointments, plaisters, Batman's drops, Anderson's pills, British oil, Squire's and Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balsam of life, pill. ex duobus, fine eau de luce and other smelling bottles, all kinds of paint, spice, perfumery, and sweetmeats, essential oils, Greenough's tincture for the gums, sugar candy, raisins of the sun, almonds, and cold drawn linseed oil, of great efficacy in colds, coughs, spitting of blood, and consumptions. Also Doctor Hill's much celebrated essence of water dock, and tincture of valerian; the former is said to cure the scurvy, itch, leprosy, and all disorders of the skin proceeding from an impure state of the blood; the latter to remove all kinds of fits, lowness of spirits, giddiness, headachs, melancholy, and all hysterick and hypochondriack affections.

N. B. Said *Nivins* has a complete assortment of medicines to dispose of at *Warwick*, among which are all the articles above mentioned.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Hanover*, about the middle of *December* last, a likely Negro man named DAMON, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a scar on his forehead and cheek, is a brisk lively fellow, speaks good *English*, was born in the *West Indies*, beats the drum tolerably well, which he is very fond of, and loves liquor; had on when he went away Negro cotton clothes, and an old hat bound round with lace. I expect he will get on board some vessel, as I understand he was seen in YORK town. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and contrives him to me, shall have 5 l. reward.

SARAH GIST.

N. B. The said Negro was formerly a sailor, has a smattering of the *French* language, and is outlawed.

A PERSON qualified to undertake the management of a COPPER MINE, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the printer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 26, 1766.

BROKE prison, last *Sunday* night, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet and an inch high; has on a cotton waistcoat and breeches with plate buttons, osnabrugs shirt, and yarn stockings. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and conveys him to me in *Sussex*, shall have 40 s. reward, besides what the law allows.

ROBERT PETWAY.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland*, at Mr. *Bradby*'s plantation, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a small star in his forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, branded on the near buttock A, and on the shoulder ●; posted, and appraised to 12 l.

SAMUEL FARGUSSON.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland*, at Mr. *Bradby*'s plantation, a bright bay horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock X; posted, and appraised to 4 l.

SAMUEL FARGUSSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, has five gashes of his country mark on each cheek, and says that he was sold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

GENTLEMEN may now be supplied, on a short notice, at the Printing Office, *Williamsburg*, with BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum. OLD BOOKS also new bound, and any thing in the BOOK BINDING business executed in the cheapest and best manner.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and COMPANY, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this PAPER. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.